

Lancaster Rural District Council

# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector

for the Year

1949



Lancaster Rural District Council

---

Annual Report of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND OF THE  
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector  
For the Year 1949.

---

To the Chairman and Members of the

LANCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1949 on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District.

The Report includes that of your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector so far as his activities relate to Health and Sanitary matters.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. A. TOMB,  
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

KENNETH H DOCTON ° †

First Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

CLIFFORD HYDE °

Second Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

GEORGE SUMNER.

° Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Instn. Municipal and County Engineers.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area:

AREA of the District (Acres) .....	53,317
POPULATION (Census 1931) .....	9,697
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate 1949) .....	11,340
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (Census 1931) .....	2,396
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (March, 1949, according to Rate Books).....	3,581
Number of separate occupiers (Census 1931) .....	2,454
RATEABLE VALUE .....	£72,804
Sum represented by Penny Rate .....	£298

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the District are:—

Agricultural Work.

Textile Work.

Quarrying.

Building Trades.

Catering for holiday makers, including a large  
Holiday Camp.

The petroleum refinery at Middleton continues to absorb a considerable proportion of available labour, a shortage of which is still acute.

There is no particular occupation having an influence on the health of the inhabitants.

**Housing.** During the year 1201 inspections involving 510 dwellings have been made for housing defects.

There are now three houses occupied which were condemned as unfit before the war. All the tenants have been allocated Council houses and should be re-housed during the coming year.

The houses are as follows :—

- 1 Whin Grove, Bolton-le-Sands (purchased by Council for demolition).
- 2 Main Road, Slyne. Both tenants have been allocated accommodation at Slyne.

### **Housing Schemes.**

(1) At the end of 1949 the completed schemes were as follows : 16 houses at Bolton-le-Sands No. 1 Site, 10 houses at Cock-erham site, 24 houses at Galgate No1 site, 76 houses including 4 shops at Galgate No. 2 site, 28 houses at Middleton No. 1 site, 8 houses at Middleton No. 2 site, 32 houses at Slyne No. 1 site, 24 houses at Yealand Redmayne, 16 houses at Dolphinhholme site, 16 houses at Silverdale No. 1 site, 28 houses at Warton No. 1 site and 26 houses for agricultural workers at Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, Priest Hutton, Galgate and Slyne.

(2) The schemes in hand were as follows : 54 houses at Bolton-le-Sands No. 2 Site, 14 houses at Galgate No. 2 Site, 20 houses at Warton No. 2 site, 8 houses for key workers at Glasson Dock and 6 houses for agricultural workers at Dolphinhholme and Greenbank, Over Wyresdale. Of the schemes in hand, 38 houses were completed and occupied by the year end.

(3) Schemes contemplated were as follows : A further 36 houses at Warton No. 2 site, 14 houses at Silverdale No. 2 site, a further 14 houses at Galgate No. 2 site, a further 6 houses at Glasson Dock, 14 houses at Middleton, and a further 20 houses for agricultural workers at Overton, Lower Thurnham, Yealand Redmayne, Scotforth, and Over Wyresdale.

**Overcrowding.** During the year five cases of overcrowding have been relieved, involving approximately 50 persons. Overcrowding no longer presents a serious problem. Isolated cases are discovered from time to time and every effort is made to relieve them with a minimum of delay.



## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**Milk.** As from the 1st October, 1949, the Food and Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act 1944, became operative and the inspection and supervision of dairy-farms was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Chief Milk Advisory Officer of the Lancashire Agricultural Executive Committee, at Government Buildings, Cop Lane, Penwortham, is now the responsible Officer for these matters. The Local Authority is still responsible for the registration and supervision of dairies other than dairy-farms and of distributors of milk, including the issuing of Dealer's Licences to use certain special designations. In effect, the Local Authority is now able to concentrate upon conditions affecting the milk to be consumed within the District and it is intended to commence and maintain a systematic programme of sampling of milk in course of distribution, for pathological examination. New registers have been established, in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies regulations 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

**Meat.** Since the outbreak of war all slaughtering, with the exception of pigs killed at home, has been carried out at Lancaster City Slaughterhouse.

**Adulteration.** This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

**Bakehouses.** There are six Bakehouses in the district, and their condition is satisfactory.

### **Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Diseases.**

During the year 10 Scarlet Fever and no Diphtheria cases were notified. These figures show that the incidence of these diseases was on the low side.

Disinfection is carried out following notifiable infectious diseases and tuberculosis, but not measles, and during the year 17 houses were disinfected by Formalin Spraying and Fumigation.

## **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

Arrangements for Diphtheria immunisation are the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council acting as the local Health Authority.

Under the present system children can be immunised either by their own family doctor or at clinics conducted by the Divisional Medical Officer of the local Health Division and his staff.

Records of immunisation are completed by the General Practitioner in respect of children whom he has immunised and forwarded to the Divisional Health Office.

Records of immunisation carried out at the clinic are completed by the Medical Officers staff.

The following table shows the number of children immunised in Lancaster Rural District up to December 31st. 1949.

I should point out that up to July 5th 1948, many parents had their children immunised by their own private Practitioner and of this number we have no accurate records.

### Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December 1949.

Age at 31st DEC. 1949 i.e. born in Year	under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5-9 1940-44	10-15 1935-39	Total under 15
Number Immunised	46	82	136	69	74	359	471	1237
Estimated Mid-Year Child Population 1949.	Children under 5 years. 922		Children 5-14 years 1557			Children under 15 years 2479		
Percentage of Child population in age groups in an immunised state	44.14%		53.31%			49.90%		

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Pathologist at the Lancaster Royal Infirmary. Analysis of food and drugs is carried out under the direction of the Lancashire County Council.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities** Ambulance services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Address 4/5 Dalton Square, Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 561.

(c) **Professional Nursing in the Home.** Home Nursing Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. The Nursing Services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2—address as above.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council :—

School Clinics :—

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Thurnham House, Lancaster.

Child Welfare Centres :—

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Parliament Street, Morecambe.
- (3) Oddfellows Hall, Garstang.
- (4) Parochial Hall, Preesall.

(e) **Hospitals.**

**Infectious Diseases :—** The Isolation Hospital at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

**Other Cases :—**The Lancaster Royal Infirmary (Volutary Hospital up to 5th July, 1948) caters for other cases.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

The origin and particulars of the various supplies are as described in detail, in previous reports.

**Services.** During the year 2 new services have been laid to premises not previously supplied.

A mains supply is now provided to 3,115 premises and 446 obtain supplies from other sources.

**Water Samples.** Three Samples for chemical analysis and three samples for bacteriological examination were taken from Main Supplies. They were all reported to be satisfactory in all respects.

**Water Supply General.** As the whole of the district with the exception of isolated buildings, mostly farms, has a mains supply



available, every endeavour should be made to persuade or when possible compel owners of property to connect to the mains.

The scheme for laying a link main from Hampson Lane to Smith Green in the Parish of Ellel has been completed. Progress in respect of the Ellel "Group" scheme, for laying a new main from Lower Kit Brow to a new connection with the Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Aqueduct near Yeat House, has been disappointing. The Ministry of Agriculture and latterly the Ministry of Health would not give approval for grant-aid. It is now only possible to carry out the scheme provided it is financed out of the ordinary revenue, and provided the various farmers involved are agreeable to making a suitable contribution towards the cost. Necessary negotiations towards this end are proceeding.

**Sewerage and Drainage.** Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows :—

**Cockerham.** Cockerham village is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter. The effluent is disposed of into the land drainage dykes. Since post war extensions to the Sewerage system and conversions of dry lavatories to W.C.'s. have been completed, it has become apparent that additional filter capacity is essential and must be considered, if a satisfactory effluent is to be maintained. The sewers from the Housing Site drain to a pumping station which ejects the sewage via a rising main to the Sewage Works.

The sewers from the older property of Marsh Houses have now been connected to this system, and the conversion of closets is proceeding.

**Thurnham.** (Higher Thurnham). No details have been obtained of the disposal of the drainage from the few houses at the hamlet of Higher Thurnham, nor is effluent visible at any point. Lower Thurnham is sewered but the sewage discharges crude into the drainage dykes. Details of a proposal to treat this sewage by means of a septic tank and rotary percolating filter have been prepared and application will shortly be made to implement this scheme in conjunction with the erection of four houses for agricultural workers, proposed to be constructed in this hamlet.

**Glasson Dock** is sewered and discharges crude into the sea. Extensions to the new housing site have been completed.

**Ellel.** Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder

at Conder Green. A little trouble is experienced at times owing to blockages in the long outfall pipe mainly due to the growth of roots through joints that have not been properly made. The installation of pumping plant and construction of a modern sewage works for this village will have to be considered ultimately.

**Dolphinholme** is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter and the effluent discharged into the River Wyre. Additional filter capacity is also required at these works, for similar reasons as at Cockerham.

**Over Wyresdale.** This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system and no pollution has been found.

**Middleton.** Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the two Council Housing Sites drain to the pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to these sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. A proposal to pipe the effluent from these works to the existing tidal outfall is being investigated and a detailed survey and preparation of necessary plans etc., is being carried out for that purpose. If the scheme proves to be practicable it is recommended that application be made to the Ministry of Health for a loan to carry out the work. It is felt that the existing open dyke out-fall is unsatisfactory both from a Public Health aspect and also from the farmers' point of view, in spite of the fact that every effort is made to maintain a reasonable effluent from the works. It would appear that, as a long term policy, such a scheme would be more economical, having regard to the considerable extensions at the works that would otherwise be necessary, and the expense involved from time to time, in cleaning out the dykes which tend to silt up.

**Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.** The only section of this Parish in which drainage is worthy of consideration is that in the vicinity of White Lund. The old factory area is properly drained but unfortunately when it was sold off in lots no steps were taken to preserve the pumping plant with a result that crude sewage is now being discharged into open drainage dykes.

The dwelling houses on White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road are drained into septic tanks the effluent being discharged into some sort of bacteria bed or filter. In most cases the design is defective with the result that septic effluents are discharged sometimes into drainage dykes. Until it has become more clear as



to the development of this area it is recommended that where proper secondary treatment cannot be given to the effluent, cesspools with a means of emptying by fixed pump be insisted upon, the sewage being disposed of on the land.

A scheme is now being prepared for the re-sewering of the 10 houses comprising St. John's Terrace and the renovating of the existing inefficient septic tank.

**Overton.** Piped sewers exist in Overton but no treatment is given to the outfall which discharges into a main drainage dyke some 100 yards from its junction with the tidal portion of the River Lune. This drainage dyke passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel and is at times objectionable. It is recommended that full treatment be given to this sewage as early as possible.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

**Scotforth.** This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres) and has no drainage system.

**Ashton-with-Stodday.** There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

**Slyne-with-Hest.** This Parish is sewered and the sewage treated at a modern works at Hest Bank. The scheme to deal with the excessive road surface water which sur-charges the sewers in the vicinity of Hest Bank Station is now in hand, and the work has been commenced by the County Council.

A small portion of this Parish adjoining the junction of the Main Road and Hest Bank Lane is not sewered. Each house has its own cesspool, septic tank and filters and although no pollution of water courses is possible, considerable trouble is experienced at times with the systems which have not received proper maintenance.

**Bolton-ie-Sands.** The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet, while it does not cause a nuisance, is not up to the modern standards of Sewage Disposal, and it is suggested that some form of treatment, or settlement of solids be given to the sewage before it is discharged. Surcharging of the main sewer at the "North end" of the village has occurred on a number of occasions recently. It is hoped that circumstances will soon permit that consideration be given to a scheme for the construction of a relief sewer from this vicinity.

St. Michael's Lane and part of the Coastal Road is not sewer-ed, the property being drained into septic tanks with filters and cesspools. Preliminary schemes have already been prepared to lay proper sewers in these roads and it is hoped that they will be proceeded with as soon as circumstances permit.

Considerable extensions to the Bolton-le-Sands No. 2 Housing Site have been completed.

**Warton.** The Millhead portion of Warton is sewer-ed and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewer-ed and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer. It is recommended that at some future date steps be taken to provide some form of treatment for the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

A new tidal valve has been fitted at the end of the sewer out-fall pipe, prior to the point of discharge into tidal water, with a view to preventing the "back-flooding" of the system, which occurs during periods of high tides. There will still be sur-charging during storm periods, and it would seem that very little can be done to prevent this until a complete scheme for the pumping and treatment of the sewage has been implemented.

**Yealand Conyers.** There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water course takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

**Yealand Redmayne.** The Housing Site and part of the village is sewer-ed to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains.

During the year a sludge bed, fed by a gravitating sludge drain from the septic tank, has been completed and is functioning in a satisfactory manner.

**Priest Hutton.** There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters. Pollution of the stream which passes through the village takes place from some of these.



**Silverdale.** The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool or septic tank with filters and the Council have a permanent and regular arrangement for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

### **GENERAL :—**

There are 2,860 houses on the water carriage system, 2,030 being connected to the sewers and 830 cesspools, etc. There are also 730 premises which have closets other than water closets. During the past year 15 earth closets have been converted to water closets. The Council have power to order the conversion of any closet to a water closet if they contribute half the cost, They need not make any contribution at all if the closet is defective and incapable of repair. It is recommended that where sewers exist action be taken to have all closets converted and it is suggested that such action would be a good investment both from the view of Public Health and finally as a considerable saving will eventually be effected in the emptying of these closets. This policy has been followed during the past year and is continuing.

### **REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

The whole of the District is scavenged by direct labour. Four motor vehicles being normally in use, and two others available when called upon. The additional vehicle has made it possible to maintain fairly regularly, a fortnightly collection.

Five controlled tips are now in use, two additional ones so as to lessen travelling time.

The refuse from the whole of the Parishes to the North of Lancaster is disposed of on the Controlled Tip at Cote Stones, Warton. Surplus material from the adjoining quarries is used to cover the refuse and the condition of the tip is quite satisfactory.

Refuse from the Parishes of Heaton, Middleton and Overton is disposed of in the old stone quarries at Overton and this is also satisfactory.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Number of Premises visited. ....	1707
Number of Defects or Nuisances discovered ....	309
Number abated ....	306
Number of Informal Notices served ....	41
Number of Statutory Notices served ....	6

### Dwelling Houses :—

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected for defects ....	510
Number found in all respects not fit ....	16
Number found to be unfit for human habitation ....	3
Number rendered fit after service of notice ....	14
Number in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ....	6
Number in respect of which undertakings were accepted	1

**Shops and Offices :** Inspection and Supervision carried out by the Lancs. C.C. Shops Acts Inspectors.

**Camping Sites.** There are six licensed sites in the district which are subject to strict supervision. 23 visits of inspection have been made during the year. Generally the Camps are well maintained, and again only one complaint was dealt with.

**Smoke Abatement.** There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

**Swimming Baths.** There are no public baths in the district, but two privately owned—one at the Silverdale Hotel and one at Middleton Towers Holiday Camp. Both are open air baths, and the latter is equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plant, and pumps ensure continuous circulation and purification.

**Disinfestation.** Three dwelling houses were sprayed with D.D.T. solution and kept under observation, following discovery of bed-bug infestation.

**Schools.** The sanitary condition of the 18 schools within the District is good, on the whole, for a rural area. Thirteen are provided with fresh water closets and the work in connection with the conversion of the Dolphinhholme school dry closets will shortly commence, after a very unfortunate series of delays. The remaining schools without water carriage systems are at Priest Hutton, Glasson Dock, Thurnham and Over Wyresdale Meeting House School. In all these cases a public sewer is not available, but it is strongly recommended that the appropriate authorities in each case, should consider the installation of some suitable treat-

ment plant or cesspool, in order to carry-out conversions as soon as ever possible. This is all the more desirable, having regard to the fact that most of the children now using the dry-closets have become used to more modern sanitation in their own homes, and that the serving of meals is now the regular order of the day at almost all the schools involved.

Regarding water supplies, all but two schools are supplied from public mains. The other two are fed from private supplies, one of which can be regarded as satisfactory, and one which is definitely unsatisfactory—Over Wyresdale Meeting House School. The Managers of this latter school are aware of the position and are endeavouring to arrange for a piped supply from the Lancaster Corporation pipe-line, some 400 yds. distant, and for the provision of adequate water storage facilities.

**Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

**Common Lodging Houses.** There is one common lodging House at Millhead, Warton. The general standard is fair. Inspections were frequently made during the year and notices served in order to maintain a reasonable standard.

**Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings.** There are none in the district.

**Canal Boats.** There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the district but these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation. No further action is taken by this authority.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Population : Registrar General's estimate, mid-1947, 11,150.

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births (Legitimate) .....	162	80	82
(Illegitimate) .....	9	4	5
Total .....	171	84	87

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population  
mid-1947 ..... 15.1

Stillbirths .....	5	3	2
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births .....	28		

Deaths .....	153	80	73
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population .....	11.3		

Maternal Mortality  
Deaths

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis .....	1
Other maternal causes .....	1
Total maternal mortality .....	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—      M      F

All Infants .....	2	1
Legitimate Infants .....	6	—
Illegitimate Infants .....	Nil	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....		14
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....		Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....		Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....		1



## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1949.

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .....	1	—	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
Cancer .....	6	8	14
Diabetes .....	—	1	1
Intra Cranial Vascular Diseases .....	12	10	22
Heart Disease .....	29	24	53
Other Diseases of Circ. System .....	5	3	8
Bronchitis .....	2	3	5
Influenza .....	—	4	4
Measles .....	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	4	3	7
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	2	—	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	1	—	1
Appendicitis .....	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach .....	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases .....	1	3	4
Nephritis .....	3	4	7
Puerperal and Post abortive Sepsis .....	—	1	1
Other Maternal Causes .....	—	1	1
Premature Births .....	2	1	3
Congenital Debility, Malformation or injury at birth and other infantile diseases .....	—	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents .....	1	—	1
Suicide .....	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes .....	1	—	1
All other Causes .....	7	7	14
	80	73	153

# NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Disease	All Under									
	Ages	1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65- and over
Scarlet Fever	10	—	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—
Measles	33	1	8	6	16	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute primary & Influenzal)	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Ten cases of Scarlet Fever and eleven other cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from any of the above notified cases.

## Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified during this and previous years.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1949	10	—
1948	8	—
1947	2	4
1946	3	3
1945	12	5
1944	9	1
1943	24	7
1942	21	4
1941	8	6
1940	3	7
1939	20	7
1938	23	6
1937	53	20
1936	30	36
1935	4	—
1934	5	16
1933	6	6
1932	5	1
1931	8	5
1930	31	8
1929	16	3
1928	9	3
1927	11	1

## CANCER.

No special action has been taken to impart information to the public relating to Cancer and facilities available for treatment, but cases are sent from the district to hospitals at Manchester and Liverpool.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer compared with the total deaths for a period of years :—

Year	Total Deaths	Cancer Deaths
1939 .....	121 .....	5
1940 .....	154 .....	19
1941 .....	148 .....	25
1942 .....	153 .....	27
1943 .....	165 .....	22
1944 .....	141 .....	23
1945 .....	155 .....	24
1946 .....	133 .....	14
1947 .....	141 .....	15
1948 .....	141 .....	21
1949 .....	153 .....	14

### Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Number of Inspections .....	15
Number of Written Notices .....	3
Prosecutions .....	Nil

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the Year.

Age Periods— Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Other forms		Respiratory.		Other forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10-	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	1	4	3	1	—	—	—









